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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1872. NO. 9.

SECOND EDITION.

At the Front Again!

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

"Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Arrival of Delegations Yesterday---The Boys in Blue from All Quarters of the Union---Music, Banners and the Old Battle Flags---Scenes in the City---Our Streets---The Programme for To-Day.

The city yesterday presented a scene of unwonted bustle and activity. The assembling of the veteran soldiers and sailors of the Union armies---who had rendered such efficient services during the war, and who come here to reaffirm their devotion to country and to principle---was an occasion of no ordinary interest. The day opened most auspiciously, the weather being cool and pleasant, and a bright sun beaming benignantly on our Smoky City. The work of decoration was pushed forward vigorously, and as the day wore on the principal streets were gay with flags, festoons, evergreens, wreaths, Chinese lanterns, and other devices of an ornamental character. The principal arrivals were at the Union Depot, and as the different delegations reached the city they at once took up the line of march to City Hall, where the ladies and gentlemen of the Subsistence Committee had ample tables spread for the accommodation of all. After their physical wants had been supplied, the various delegations were escorted to the hotels or halls where quarters had been provided for them, when they broke ranks and strolled through the city, visiting old friends, making new acquaintances, passing compliments with comrades in arms whom they had not seen for years perhaps, and talking over the events of the past and the important subjects of the present.

The Military Spirit

has not been so thoroughly aroused in this city since early days of the war. The marching of the numerous delegations through the streets, the inspirating music from dozens of the best bands in the country, the presence of so many distinguished soldiers, the crutches and empty sleeves carried by such large numbers of visitors, were all calculated to arouse enthusiasm, and cause the hearts of the people to glow with patriotism, and respond in some measure to the feeling which the occasion inspired.

The First Arrivals.

In the morning the Hartranft Club, of this city, headed by the Great Western Band, marched to the Union Depot, to await the arrival of the Cincinnati Express train from Philadelphia, due here at twenty minutes past eight o'clock. The train was somewhat behind time, and the club remained for nearly an hour drawn up in line upon Liberty street. A little after nine o'clock the train came into the depot, bringing the National Veteran Club and the Go West Club, both from Washington City. Accompanying the clubs were the Marine and Donch's, bands and the Light Infantry drum corps. Both these organizations marched to Liberty street, and took a position to the left of the Hartranft Club.

Arrival of General Hartranft.

Half an hour later the Southern Express brought General Hartranft, and other celebrities, who were escorted by members of the Resident Committee to carriages, and the whole line moved down Liberty and Smithfield streets, the bands playing spirited martial music. The "Go West" club was first escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where they have been assigned quarters. The club is the special escort of Senator Simon Cameron, and numbers one hundred and fifty members, commanded by Captain J. E. Michener. Donch's Band, and the Light Infantry Drum Corps, are both attached to this organization. The line then continued its march to the Monongahela House, where the headquarters of General Hartranft have been established. The General was greeted with loud cheers at many points on the line of march, and upon the arrival at the Monongahela House was most cordially welcomed by the throng present.

The National Veteran Club,

who are also quartered at the Monongahela House, numbers one hundred and eighty-four members, and is in charge of Col. Will. A. Short. They are accompanied by the celebrated Marine Band, of Washington City, and are considered the special escort of Senator Wilson, although that gentleman unfortunately missed the connection at Harrisburg, and did not arrive until later in the day. Gen. N. P. Chipman, who will command the first division of the first corps, on Wednesday morning, is a member of the organization, and arrived with it.

Illinois Delegation.

The delegation from Illinois arrived at one o'clock. It numbers about one hundred, and is largely composed of men of position and influence. The officers are Gen. Julius White, chairman; Captain T. E. Lonergan and Captain E. B. Sherman, Secretaries.

Among the names we notice those of Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. E. S. McCook, Gen. J. C. Smith, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Cols. Owen Stuart, H. H. Hilliard, J. J. Faliconer, C. Conger, Major E. Russell, and many others.

The headquarters of this delegation are at the Reception Room, new City Hall. The Illinois soldiers are as true now as when the loosin sounded and rattle rolled round the old flag. They at least do not consider it a crime to have been a soldier for which a man should have been ashamed. They are the particular enormity in debarring a fellow-citizen from the ballot-box when a Democratic legislature disfranchised one hundred Illinois and of the best and bravest sons of the Prairie State in 1863 and 1864. The Illinois Glee Club, led by Newton & Dwan's Band of Chicago, which discursed excellent music, and by the Chicago Campaign Club, under the direction of Frank Lumbard, whose name is familiar in the West. This club have a fine repertoire of campaign songs, which they sing in a very effective manner.

Lycoming County.

A delegation of two hundred, under command of Col. Cochran, arrived from Lycoming county about 2:30, accompanied by the Reputh band. They were marched to City Hall and dined, after which they were furnished quarters at Municipal Hall.

Chester County.

The Chester county delegation, numbering about fifty men, and commanded by Cols. McCauley and Wood, and the Phœnixville delegation, with Col. Davis, A. Tencate at their head, were the next to arrive.

New Jersey.

Elizabeth, N. J., furnished a delegation of veterans under command of Col. J. M. Drake.

Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Tolland county, Connecticut, sent a delegation, which came in company with a Massachusetts delegation of three hundred, commanded by Gen Horace B. L. Sargent.

The Rhode Island Delegation.

This delegation, headed by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, is one of the largest and finest in the convention. Gen. Joseph P. Balch is chairman, and Gen. Charles E. Brayton Acting Marshal. Among the more prominent members are Gen. Nathan B. Goff, jr., Sergeant Howard W. King, Mr. John M. Baker, of the Soldiers' Relief Association, Capt. Thompson, Sergt. M. Donahoo, Capt. E. F. ...on, late chaplain of the 11th Massachusetts, Geo. H. Pettis, Col. Thos. Steer, correspondent of the Providence *Journal* and secretary of the ...gention, Capt. Thos. F. Usher, Sergeant James ...leard, Sergeant Robert Nicoll, and Irving Watson, of the Providence *Evening Press*. Their headquarters are at the Monongahela House, rooms Nos 8 22 and 23.

The Monongahela Valley.

...uring the evening, Col. Chill Hazard, of Monongahela City, who has charge of the Monongahela Valley delegation, arrived by boat with his command, ... thousand strong, and accompanied by a fine ...sic. There are also in this delegation representatives in Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Greene ...d Allegheny counties.

Missouri.

The Missouri delegation arrived last night; forty ...en, under marshalship of Maj. Chas. E. Pearce ...is delegation is accompanied by Gen. J. S. ...evender, and Col. John A. Joyce, headquarters, ...m at Monongahela House.

Col. Thos. C. Fletcher and a large delegation of ...sourians will arrive this morning.

Maryland.

...bout nine o'clock last night, the Cumberland dele... numbering about forty men, arrived, and assigned to the Central Hotel.

Corry, Pa.,

in hour later a delegation from Corry, consisting ...irty men, arrived, and took up quarters at the American House, on Liberty street.

Prominent Men.

In addition to the names of prominent gentlemen mentioned in connection with the various delegations, we append the following:

From New Jersey---Maj. Gen. Mackintosh, Gen. J. F. Rusling, Col. A. C. Ward.

From Connecticut---Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Chas. L. Upham, V. R. Chamberlain, David Torrance, Edmund Garland, J. A. Tibbitts, Joseph Loudon, L. W. Wassells, J. W. Douglass, C. W. Harris, E. P. Packer, W. B. Baldwin.

From Rhode Island---Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, Maj. J. P. Balch, Col. Steer, Gen. Nathan B. Goff, jr., Gen. Charles R. Brighton, Surgeon H. King, Maj. Algan, Capt. Geo. H. Pettis.

From Washington, D. C.---N. B. Feehan, President of the "Go West" Club; J. Logan, Vice President; J. M. Mitchner, Captain; Col. A. A. Sinisser, Maj. Richards, Arthur Shepherd, Managing Editor of the *Republican*; Capt. O. D. Thatcher, Capt. Geo. Scott, Lieut. L. Harrison.

At City Hall.

On their arrival the visiting delegations were each escorted to old City Hall, where the Ladies' Subsistence Committee had prepared a most elegant entertainment. Long tables had been placed in the hall in positions similar to those they occupied during the war, when so many thousands of soldiers were entertained. During the entire day almost every chair was constantly occupied, and the corps of ladies present used their every effort to entertain the strangers, and that they succeeded was manifested by the hearty cheers of those who enjoyed the hospitalities. The hall had been beautifully decorated by the committee having the matter in hand. On the walls are displayed the several corps badges, while the chandeliers, brackets and columns are handsomely decorated with evergreens and flags. It is estimated that during yesterday not less than 15,000 persons were fed at the hall, and the strangers were unanimous in their praise of the ladies who so kindly waited on them and so excellently fulfilled the duties imposed on them.

So great was the number fed in excess of the number anticipated by the Subsistence Committee that during the afternoon it was feared that the provisions would not equal the demand. A number of ladies and gentlemen, however, quickly organized themselves into an independent canvassing committee, and soon supplies began to pour in, and there was enough for all. The ladies of the committee cannot be too highly praised for the work they did yesterday, and will long be remembered by their many guests.

Up to the closing of the Hall last night, the Subsistence Committee had fed 13,000 soldiers. They did a noble day's work, but they expect to accommodate a much larger number to-day. THEY NEED MILK, COFFEE, TEA, FRUITS, BUTTER, DRIED BEEF, PICKLES, ETC.

Headquarters of the Various Delegations.

Following is a list of the various delegations that have arrived, and where they have been assigned by the committee:

Go West Club, of Washington, D. C., St. Charles Hotel.

War Veterans' Union Club, of Brooklyn, Monongahela House; headquarters, parlor 4.

Cleveland delegation, Monongahela House.

National Veteran Club, of Washington, D. C., Monongahela House, Central Hotel and private houses; headquarters in Custom House, third floor.

Massachusetts delegation, Municipal Hall; Evans, Dalzell & Co., First avenue; headquarters, parlor No. 5, Monongahela House.

Connecticut club, Monongahela House and Central Hotel; headquarters, room No. 110, Monongahela House.

Veteran Club, of Chester county, Pa., Union Depot Hotel.

Chicago and Northwestern delegations, Monongahela House, Municipal Hall, Central Hotel, and private houses.

New Jersey delegation, St. Charles Hotel and Monongahela House; headquarters, No. 11 Monongahela house.

Maryland delegation, Central Hotel.

Baltimore delegation, Wilkins Hall.

New York delegation, Municipal Hall.

Boston delegation, Monongahela House and private residences.

Lancaster county, Municipal Hall.

Lycoming county club, Excelsior Hall.

Forty-seventh Regiment band, Central Hotel.

Northern Ohio, Alden House.

Monongahela Valley delegation, Court House.

Ohio delegation, Alden House, Central Hotel and Monongahela House.

Indiana delegation, Monongahela House; headquarters at reading room.

Corry delegation, American House.

Cumberland delegation, Central Hotel.

The Press.

Representatives of a large number of newspapers in different parts of the Union are here. Among others the following journals have representatives at the convention:

Mr. J. E. Colburn, New York *Times*.

Arthur Shepherd, managing editor Washington, D. C., *National Republican*.

Irving Watson, Providence, R. I., *Evening Press*.

Colonel R. J. Hinton, Secretary of the Union Congressional Republican Committee, and special Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* and St. Louis *Globe*.

D. S. Alexander, editor Fort Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*.

Gov. Samuel Bard, editor of the Chattanooga *Herald*.

Mr. Findley, Xenia, O., *Gazette*.

George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass., *Daily American*.

R. R. R. Dumars, Esq., formerly of the Pittsburgh *Morning Chronicle*, now of the Elmira, N. Y., *Gazette*.

Tom. C. Reynolds, editor Akron, O., *Beacon*.

W. F. Hinman, Cleveland *Herald*.

F. H. Mason, Cleveland *Leader*.

H. W. Thompson, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Wm. Howard Day, *Our National Progress*, Harrisburg.

D. W. Thompson, correspondent of *Tribune* and *Banner*, Nashville, Tennessee.

R. M. Littler, Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette*.

The Washington Delegations Pay Their Respects to Gen. Negley.

The clubs from Washington City yesterday afternoon paid their respects to Gen. James S. Negley, at his residence, near East Liberty. Accompanied by the United States Marine and Donch's bands and a drum corps, the "Go West" and "National Veteran" clubs marched to the Union Depot about four o'clock and took the Johnstown accommodation train for Shady Side station. Nearly the full strength of both organizations turned out, there being fully three hundred and fifty men in line.

The "Go West" Club had the right of the line, and marched with such unusual precision as to attract a great deal of attention in the streets through which they passed. At the head of the club was carried a flag which will ever possess an historical interest. It is the one which draped the box of Ford's Theater in Washington upon the fatal night when President Lincoln was so foully murdered. That it was the primary cause of speedy retribution to the murderer also serves to enhance the interest felt in it as a momento of the great struggle. In leaping from the box, after the fatal shot had been fired, Booth's spur caught in one of the folds of the flag, which caused the fall upon the stage by which he was effectually crippled. The frayed corner where the flag was torn is allowed to remain unmended, that the incident may be better recalled to mind.

Upon leaving the train at Shady Side the line of march was taken up toward General Negley's residence, and arriving there, the clubs marched into the spacious grounds and came to a halt in front of the house. Major General N. P. Chipman stepped to the front, and addressing General Negley, said that the organization coming from Washington City to visit Pittsburgh, hastened to pay their respects to its representative in Congress. The members of the clubs represented almost every State in the Union, and truly two hundred different Congressional organizations. They were all veterans, and also as old soldiers formerly quartered upon a comrade whom all desired to honor. The General, in response, offered a cordial welcome to the Iron city. He recognized among the throng before him many faces he had known in less peaceful times; members of military associations that had wondrous parts to play in the campaign. The time then continued its march to the Monongahela House, where the headquarters of General Hartranft have been established. The General was greeted with loud cheers at many points on the line of march, and upon the arrival at the Monongahela House was most cordially welcomed by the throng present.

Serenade to Gen. Burnside.

Last evening the "Go West" club of Washington, D. C., headed by Donch's Band, of Washington, and the drum corps of the Washington Light Infantry, proceeded to the Monongahela House, and rendered a serenade to Major General A. E. Burnside. The General was introduced by Mr. Marshal of the club, and responded to the serenade in brief terms, thanking the soldiers and sailors comprising the organization for the honor conferred.

Relics.

The "Go West" club of Washington, organized on the 15th of June last, which arrived in the city yesterday morning, under the marshalship of Clarence A. Burton, will carry the flag which draped the box in Ford's Theater on the night of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It will be remembered that the same result was assured to them---a glorious result for the country. After again offering Africa a hearty welcome to his home, he invited them to a "little grape"---not the *aural* furnished by General Bragg, but the product of the vine, grown in happy, peaceful times.

The Marine Band then played a serenade, after which the line was broken and the gentlemen dismissed themselves about town. They are accompanied by a fife and drum corps, and were received with sounds of applause for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

In the Small Hours.

It was long after midnight when the streets resumed something like their ordinary appearance. At the hotels and headquarters crowds lingered unwilling to separate. Soldiers parted for years met and fought their battles over again, and pledged anew their devotion to the great cause which led to victory---or as General Fairchild phrased it, put up the man who whaled and down the man who hailed Jeff. Davis. Such was nothing but good order and the best of cheer, although the city is filled with the strangers---how many may be inferred from the fact that the subsistence Committee entertained between the hours of seven and fifteen hundred strangers. And still only part of the delegations had arrived. All night till morning they continued to arrive, and all day to-day they are to arrive. Probably a more numerous body of men of so strictly representative a character was never seen in our county.

Meetings To-Night.

The following meetings have been designated by E. A. Montooth, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, to be held this evening at the places designated:

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National Republican, of Washington, D. C., is the special guest of the Go West Club of District of Columbia.

General John A. Logan has changed his quarters to the Union Depot Hotel.

Governor Hard is the guest of Colonel John H. Stewart, of East Liberty.

The Hon. Ulysses Mercur, Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is stopping at the Monongahela House. He was called upon by a large number of citizens, including the leading members of the bar.

Col. Wm. M. Runkel, of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, is in the city. The Colonel did faithful service during the war with his sword, and is now doing his level best for the cause he fought for with his pen and voice. He attends the convention in the double position of a correspondent and delegate. He proposes to stump the State from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia for Hartranft and the whole ticket.

The Illinois delegation, accompanied by Nevans & Dean's Band, and the Brown's Brigade Band, of Boston, paid their respective compliments to the COMMERCIAL last evening by a serenade. The music was excellent, and the gentlemen have our most cordial thanks.

Meetings, Announcements, Etc.

THE BROOKLYN VETERANS.

The Brooklyn War Veterans Union club met last evening at the headquarters, Parlor No. 4, Monongahela House, and organized by the election of Capt. Jas. Tanner as chairman and Capt. A. H. Doty as Secretary.

The Chairman was instructed to present to the New York delegation, at their meeting to-morrow, as the choice of the Brooklyn delegates for temporary Chairman of the Mass Convention Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and for Vice President of the permanent organization Gen. James Jourdan.

Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the delegates adjourned to meet in the morning at half past eight.

Governor John C. Robinson, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York, was greeted with three rousing cheers upon entering the room.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

Delegates from the Southern States are requested to meet at room No. 14, Monongahela House, at 9:30 A. M., to-day.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

ALABAMA DELEGATES.

The Alabama delegation will meet at room 31, Monongahela House, at ten o'clock A. M. to-day.

R. M. REYNOLDS,
R. W. HEALY,
C. CABLE, JR.

KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The Kentucky Delegation will meet this morning at nine o'clock, room 23, St. Charles Hotel.

GEN. PRICE,
CAPT. EATON,
CAPT. REEVES,
COL. C. P. WILCOX.

NEW YORK DELEGATION.

All soldiers and sailors representing the State of New York will meet this (Tuesday) morning at nine o'clock, at No. 68 Fifth avenue (upper room).

A. P. KERCHUM,
Secretary of Veteran's State Committee.

THE "GO WEST" DELEGATE.

Colonel A. A. Schissler was yesterday elected delegate to represent the "Go West" Club at the Soldiers and Sailors Convention.

THE OIL REGIONS DELEGATION.

The delegation from the Oil Regions will have their headquarters in the Allegheny Valley railway building.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The ladies and gentlemen who are to sing in the Opera House on the occasion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, are requested to be on hand promptly this morning at ten o'clock. The singers will enter the building by way of the stage door on Diamond alley. The Washington Marine, Chicago, Brown's and Smith's band are also requested to be present at the same hour. They will also enter by the door on Diamond street. Arrangements have been made for placing two bands in the orchestra circle, and the remaining two in the parquette.

Pennsylvania Delegations to Arrive This Morning.

At nine o'clock this morning, the delegations from Philadelphia will arrive. The clubs arriving by this train are:

The Veteran Club, Philadelphia, Col Chas. S Green, Marshal, accompanied by Beck's Band. The club will number about 125, members, and be uniformed in black coats and pants; white vests and gloves.

The Seaman Veteran Hartranft and Myers Club, accompanied by the Bismarck Band, and under the marshalship of Major G. G. Berkenstock. Same uniform as the Veteran club, 75 men.

The Hartranft and Alexander Club; Warren Corner Band; Capt. W. S. Besliever, Marshal; 88 men.

The Hartranft Veteran Guard (colored), Major B. F. Simpson, commanding; drum corps.

Norristown Hartranft Club, twenty-six men.

Lancaster Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, thirty-two men.

West Chester delegation.

Lancaster Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, one hundred and twenty-two men and band.

Easton Campaign Club, one hundred men.

Bethlehem Veteran Hartranft Club, forty-six men and drum corps.

Allentown Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, seventy-eight men.

Scranton Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, one hundred and seventy-eight men and band.

Harrisburg Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club, 200 men and band.

Carlisle Hartranft club, 100 men and drum corps.

York county delegation, 300 men.

Williamsport delegation, 900 men and band.

Pottsville and Schuylkill county Hartranft clubs, 150 men and band.

It is estimated that over 800 men will join this train before reaching Harrisburg and Allentown.

Midnight Serenade at the Monongahela House.

Shortly before midnight the Sixteenth ward club marched down Smithfield street to the Monongahela House, where, on being announced, they were greeted with loud cheers. Governor Geary and Fairchild responded to calls in brief and felicitous addresses, which were received with sounds of applause for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

In the Small Hours.

It was long after midnight when the streets resumed something like their ordinary appearance. At the hotels and headquarters crowds lingered unwilling to separate. Soldiers parted for years met and fought their battles over again, and pledged anew their devotion to the great cause which led to victory---or as General Fairchilds phrased it, put up the man who whaled and down the man who hailed Jeff. Davis. Such was nothing but good order and the best of cheer, although the city is filled with the strangers---how many may be inferred from the fact that the subsistence Committee entertained between the hours of seven and fifteen hundred strangers. And still only part of the delegations had arrived. All night till morning they continued to arrive, and all day to-day they are to arrive to-day. Probably a more numerous body of men of so strictly representative a character was never seen in our county.

Meetings To-Night.

The following meetings have been designated by E. A. Montooth, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, to be held this evening at the places designated:

Academy of Music, Pittsburgh---Hon. Henry Wilson and Gen. John A. Logan, speakers.

Monongahela House---Meeting organized by Josiah Cohen, Esq., and addressed by Gen. Joseph R. Isaiah, of New York; General J. Jardini, of New Jersey; General H. M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and General A. E. Burnside. Invitations by visit more of our large manufacturing establishments during his stay in the city, but it is doubtful if his present engagement will permit him to accept them. The manner in which he is everywhere received is overwhelming evidence of his personal popularity.

Street Scenes and Incidents Last Night.

These beggar description. There was no darkness, last night. The whole city was ablaze with bannered illumination. All the streets were packed with people. All the air was lyric with music. The various Republican marching clubs were out in full torchlight paraphenalia, presenting a splendid appearance. Bands played. People cheered. "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," trod on the heels of "The Red, white and blue," Visitors from the country elowned their way dubiously here and there, caught and tossed in a whirl of wondering amazement. Little children now and then ventured timidly among the crowds drawn by the novel and unaccustomed sights and sounds. At the hotels there were such reunions of long parted friends, clasping of hands and comparison of memories as are not witnessed or heard more than once or twice in a lifetime. Serenades sprang up like flowers, with as sweet a fragrance, nor was there wanting the incomparable criticism of the human voice to swell the strains of music---the glee club accompanying the Massachusetts delegation adding greatly to the pleasure of the time by the excellent manner in which they sang a number of kindling patriotic songs at the Monongahela house, where they are quartered. In this festival manner the hours passed, until midnight came, and the throng gradually fell asleep, or to gather fresh energies for the greater activities and enthusiasms of to-day.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD

THIS TUESDAY EVENING,

At 8 O'Clock,

To be Addressed by the Following Distinguished Speakers:

PITTSBURGH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
ILLINOIS.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,

Gen. J. C. ROBINSON,
OF NEW YORK.
Gen. JARDINE,
NEW JERSEY.
Gen. HENRY HOYT,
WILKESBARRE, PA.
Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
RHODE ISLAND.

POSTOFFICE.

Gen. ADAM E. KING,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Gov. FAIRCHILD,
WISCONSIN.
Gen. R. L. BODINE,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

FIRST WARD, DIAMOND SQUARE,

Gen. JAS. A. EKIN,
KENTUCKY.
Gen. S. G. GRIFFIN,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Gen. HORACE B. SARGENT,
MASSACHUSETTS.
Gen. J. H. BAKER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Third Ward, Diamond Square

Gen. M. D. LEGGITT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Gen. W. S. HILLYER,
NEW YORK.
Gen. JULIUS WHITE.
ILLINOIS.

Gerst's Hotel, Third Ward.

Gen. WM. L. MANK,
NEW YORK.
HENRY CORDIER, Esq.,
PENNSYLVANIA.
Gov. SAM. BARD.
TENNESSEE.

BIRMINGHAM.

Diamond Square,

Gen. J. R. HAWLEY,
CONNECTICUT.
Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Gen. J. A. OWENS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Corner Twenty-first and Carson Streets,

Col. CLARK E. CARR,
ILLINOIS.
Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT,
DELAWARE.
Gen. S. L. WOODFORD,
NEW YORK.
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.
THOS. MACCONNELL, JR., Secretary.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESIDENT MILITARY COMMITTEE, SOLDIERS

VARIOUS STATE ...

Will meet at the Monongahela Headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M.

AT THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Virginia.....Room 144.
Vermont.....Room ---
Rhode Island.....Rooms Nos. 22 and 23.
Connecticut.....Room No. 110.
New Jersey.....Room No. 11
Wisconsin and Indiana.....Reading Room.
N. Carolina and S. Carolina.....Lincoln Club Rooms.
Illinois.....Reception Room, Municipal Hall.
Massachusetts.....Select Council Chamber.
Pennsylvania.....District Court Room.
California.....St. Clair Hotel.
Michigan.....Municipal Hall, Mayor's Office.
Ohio.....District Court Room No. 2.
Maryland.....Wilkins Hall, Fourth avenue.
District of Columbia.....Third story Custom House.
Louisiana.....Councilmen's Office, Municipal Hall.
Maine and New Hampshire.....Committee Room No. 2.
Kentucky.....St. Charles Hotel.
West Virginia.....Common Pleas Court Room No. 1.
New York.....Common Pleas Court Room No. 4.
Iowa and Kansas.....Clerk of Quarter Session's Office, Court House.

Other Delegations upon arriving will report at once to the President of the Meeting Committee, when they will be assigned to Headquarters.

A. L. PEARSON, Chairman.

HEADQUARTERS VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, September 16, 1872.

To the various Delegations present at the

VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Committee request that each Delegation will select one person from each of their respective States to constitute the New National Committee.

L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary.

THE STAFF OFFICERS OF THE

SECOND CORPS,

And of the

First and Second Division, Second Corps,

Are requested to meet at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, City Hall, at 7 o'clock A. M., September 17th, for consultation.

T. F. LEHMAN, Chief Staff.
S. W. HILL, A. A. G.,
Second Corps.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1872.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

September 16, 1872.

At a meeting of the

VET

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER, 17, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

Now that BUCKALEW has come out for GREELEY, he is prepared of course to share his luck. There are hundreds and thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania opposed to GREELEY. BUCKALEW'S election would be an important preliminary GREELEY victory. Indeed, the Greeleyites are electioneering with the argument that one vote for BUCKALEW will be equal to two votes for GREELEY, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in at least half a dozen other States. No man who wishes to have GRANT elected can consistently vote for BUCKALEW.

HORACE GREELEY, ex-Senator BUCKALEW and JERE. BLACK are at last in complete and full accord. BLACK denounces the constitutional amendments as "frauds," and supports GREELEY because his election will begin the process of their gradual extinction. GREELEY'S organ characterizes this denunciation as "an unanswerable arraignment of the shortcomings of the administration," and cites it as a "reason for Democratic support;" and now BUCKALEW himself, who until lately seems to have entertained doubts concerning the genuineness of GREELEY'S conversion to Democracy, and so has hesitated to commend him to the suffrage of the party, expresses himself quite satisfied with the orthodox soundness of the Baltimore candidate, and indorses his political promise to pay in the most obliging and handsome manner imaginable. Now the question for honest "Liberals" and Democrats to ponder is, whether GREELEY is cheating BLACK and BUCKALEW, or whether the latter have a hook in the nose of the former, to drag him about at their will. GREELEY says he is as good a Republican as ever, while BUCKALEW has come out in his support on the ground that he has undergone a thorough Democratic regeneration. Settle it among yourselves, gentlemen.

THE latest GREELEY orator who has taken the stump for the party of "order" and "reconciliation" is General GORDON of Georgia. This fiery, unlamed rhetorical ex-rebel courser is at present astonishing the slow-plodding people of Indiana by his arrow-like plunges of speed and his scornful snorts of defiance. In his speeches he boldly avouches himself a rebel, asks nobody's pardon, and says he never expects to be sorry for anything he has ever said or done, and declares that he spits upon and spurns such a Union as the Republican party have constructed. He is at present engaged in making Republican votes in Indiana by advocating the election of the Democratic candidates; but it is hoped that, if he can possibly be spared from that quarter, he may be imported into Pennsylvania for a couple of weeks prior to the October election. RANDALL and MCCLURE should attend to this matter at once. The great lack of the coalition, here, is men of courageous convictions, and this is one who exactly answers to the need. By the way, he is also the identical person who recently asserted that GREELEY had expressly pledged himself, in writing, not to ignore the claims of the Southern fire-eating element for patronage, in the event of his election. GREELEY, it is said, is coming to Pennsylvania soon. We suggest that GORDON, BUCKALEW and himself, be got together for a joint public presentation of the issues of the campaign. It would be decidedly interesting.

OUR GUESTS.

The presence among us of so many representatives of the gallant army and navy which crushed the rebellion and rendered possible the peace and progress we now enjoy, appeals in the strongest manner not only to our patriotic instincts, but also to our best impulses of hospitality. From now until the close of the Convention it is the duty, as it should also be the pride and pleasure, of every good citizen, to see that, so far as may in the least contribute to the comfort and convenience of these saviors of our now prosperous and happy country. The reputation of the banner Republican county of the nation is at stake. No inconveniences have heretofore been too heavy—no toils too severe—no sacrifices too great, for the loyal people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, in the sacred cause of the Republic—the cause that appeals to them now. Let every home and every heart be opened, and welcome and fellowship shine out from every face.

THE GATHERING.

Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war. All day yesterday, and far into the night, and into the gray of this morning's dawn, the streets of our city were crowded with delegations of veteran soldiers and sailors of the Union, who, in obedience to a common impulse, poured in upon us from every quarter of our common country, to participate in the great reunion which takes place to-day. A single glance sufficed to tell the material of which the delegations were composed. Men who illustrate whatever is most valuable to us—who stand for everything that has made us known as we are—who represent our civil institutions, our political importance, our national prosperity, all the glorious memories of the past and the still more glorious hopes of the future—these are the men who have invaded our city, and for whom the welcome of our people shines out at eye and cheek long before it can be framed into utterance by the swiftest lips. What a gathering! What thick-thronging remembrances; what wonderful, fragrant renewals of old friendships and fellowships, born of the common baptism of patriotic sacrifice and service! And they are here in the interest of Order and Peace. There is no need to talk of chasms, for there were none to close when these heroes doffed their accoutrements and went back to their counting rooms, to their workshops, their farms, their factories and their fields. To keep intact and unimpaired that which has been gained, that is the most they demand—the least, also, that they will accept. This is the spirit in which they have gathered together, the key-note to which all the proceedings of the Convention will be tuned, the single motive and purpose by which, from the highest to the lowest, they are animated. Some people and parties seem doomed by the very necessities of their existence to go on blundering and blundering, but it appears almost incredible that the aims and objects of such men as these should have been so widely mistaken and misinterpreted as they have been, even by such an organized fallacy as the Democratic party itself. Would that it could thrill responsive to the great impulses of patriotism which will go out from here to-day, quick-ening the uttermost parts of the land!

PENNSYLVANIA THE LAST DITCH.

When that fascinating but deceitful divinity, PANDORA, opened her wonderful casket, she let loose a whole swarm of mischiefs, maladies and miseries—nothing, except "Hope, the charmer," lingering behind. In like manner, when the magic box of Greeleyism was opened, away flew New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont and Maine—everything, in short, except Pennsylvania escaping. Here, therefore, the Confederates are putting forth every effort, feeling that it is their last hope of success. Of all the States which are to hold elections in October, it is the only one which is classed as doubtful; for whatever uncertainty may have attached to Indiana and Ohio in the earlier part of the campaign, has since been fairly dissipated by the splendid progress of the Republican cause. Iowa and Nebraska, whose State elections are also held on the 8th of October, are of course sure for the Republican candidates. Everything except Pennsylvania is conceded to be safe for October, and it is upon this State that the opposition is concentrating all the powers, activities, energies and agencies which it can rake and scrape together. What Dunsinane was to the Scotch usurper, Bosworthfield to the bloody Duke, Waterloo to NAPOLEON, and Petersburg to LEE, that is Pennsylvania to the Confederate forces. It is their last ditch, and they know it. Hence the tremendous efforts now being put forth to carry the State for BUCKALEW, for the reason, as they openly avow, that "the loss of the State to the Republicans, in October, will mean its loss in November." They are urging on the cohorts of Greeleyism with the cry that "as Pennsylvania votes in October so it votes in November—only a little more strongly," and that the defeat of the Republican party in the State election will give the Confederates a very large percentage in favor of their Presidential candidate throughout the country generally when the final struggle takes place. Nor is there any question that this view of the case is the correct one. Just as the fate of the whole Union once swung in the balance on the field of Gettysburg, so now the outcome of the present national contest depends on the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania acquit themselves at the October polls. The battle of the Union is being fought out here. Republicans! Union is being fought out here. Republicans! Your leader is the same man who carried the bridge at Antietam ten years ago to-day, and made possible the Union victory which followed. What say you regarding this newer but not less momentous conflict?

THE GENEVA DECISION.

Americans have reason to be, and no doubt will be generally satisfied with the award of the Geneva tribunal. To exult in the result, as over a victory, and to proclaim it as a great American triumph, would imply both bad taste and forgetfulness of the spirit of the Washington treaty. The treaty itself was a great triumph of civilization over barbarism, a triumph in which both the powers engaged participated equally, as it was essentially a compromise by the terms of which each of them surrendered cherished prejudices and trampled on hereditary traditions which tended directly to an armed struggle between them, with the natural consequence of prolonging for a century or longer international animosities injurious to the prosperity of both nations. Having devised the Geneva tribunal as a part of the pacific machinery required for the adjustment of their mutual difficulties, it was, of course, understood that both nations should regard the Court as having a higher object than the mere award or rejection of pecuniary claims. As between two nations so rich as England and the United States the largest sum of money ever mentioned in connection with the allegation of direct damages resulting from British violations of neutrality has always been insignificant, and certainly a few millions of dollars more or less are of small account in comparison with the importance attached to the questions of right or wrong, of responsibility or irresponsibility, which have been so long in dispute. Throughout the controversy American statesmen and advocates, in maintaining their case, have uniformly and always occupied this high ground, and while assert-ing that hundreds of millions of pounds sterling would be required to cover the injuries inflicted on American commerce and industry through England's neglect of her neutral duties, they have earnestly declared that they cared much less for any indemnity in money than for the formal recognition of the wrong of which they complained. In view of this aspect of the subject, we may well regard the ruling of the arbitrators with satisfaction. While they fully justify American complaints against the English government, by finding it guilty of the neglects complained of, they award, in the form of compensation, a sum of money large enough to be felt as a penalty, and yet so much less than the amount justly claimed, as to leave no room or pretext for the charge of unfairness or successful extortion. Though JOHN BULL does not regard fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars as a trifle, yet to him also, as to JONATHAN, the point of most interest has all along been the justice or injustice of the charge of having neglected the duties of neutrality; and there can be no doubt that the decision of this question against the English government is much more likely to disturb British self-complacency than the necessity of paying the pecuniary award.

The shortness of English memory where England's offenses are concerned, is really very remarkable. Not only the party represented by Earl RUSSELL, but Englishmen noted for their friendliness toward the United States, have in the few months elapsed since declared strongly that their government was guilty of no negligence in neutral obligations during our civil war. Before the Geneva tribunal, in written and oral arguments, English innocence in the ravages of the Confederate cruisers has been maintained with unflinching firmness by men who undoubtedly believed in the correctness of their statements and in the soundness of their arguments. Except as regards the *Alabama* alone, the English arbitrator, Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN seems to have refused to find that his country failed in her neutral duties. Even as regards the *Alabama*, Lord COCKBURN decided against his country on peculiar grounds, and not for the reasons which satisfied the other arbitrators. His lordship also promises a review of the proceedings of the Court, which will of course be a very elaborate and learned piece of discussion, in refutation of the arguments and views of international law which determined his associates in their decision. Hence, it is likely enough that in spite of the ruling of the arbitrators, GREELEY will retain their comfortable belief that, excepting a slight lapse in the case of the Alabama, their government was guilty of no wrong in the treatment of this country. There may be a good deal of talk about the mistake made in submitting the subject to arbitration, and there may be some feeling that England has suffered injustice. On the whole, however, these Britons who are able to recall the embarrassment from which the Washington treaty delivered them, will submit to the decision of the arbitrators, and to the payment of the fifteen millions with the best grace they can command. Should grace fail them for a time, it will certainly be recovered upon the first rumor of European complications in which England may seem likely to be involved. In the meantime some allowance may reasonably be asked for British dissatisfaction (if dissatisfaction exists) in view of the novelty of the position in which the decision places a great nation heretofore accustomed to take no counsel of foreign opinion. In high quarters in Europe the agreement of the English government to submit the right or wrong of its conduct to arbitration has always been denounced as implying pusillanimity and as involving loss of prestige, and no doubt the fact is a sign that England no longer dominates in the world as in former times. But the Anglo-Saxon race is tenacious enough and respectable enough to defy and despise the sneers of those who still believe in the stupid traditions of feudalism, and Americans and English both know equally well that what they have done to settle their disputes in a peaceful way is an important contribution to civilization. Both nations in the interest of peace have done what no powerful nation ever did before, and have thus taken the lead in inaugurating the era toward which all progress in knowledge and the arts is certainly leading the world. Placed in the midst of and forming a part of the European political system, England is unavoidably subjected to influences adverse to the policy of a peaceful adjustment of international quarrels, while American isolation combines with American institutions to make it relatively easy for the government of the United States to adopt and act upon the method. And yet it may be doubted whether twelve years ago even American statesmen would have dared, or could have afforded, to defy the prejudices of the past to the extent exemplified in the maintenance of the Washington treaty. Though President GRANT'S services in this great matter are, we believe, pretty well understood and appreciated by his intelligent countrymen of to-day, there can be no doubt that they are destined to be still better understood and more highly valued by Americans of the future.

THE RESEMBLANCE.

There is a curious resemblance between the attitude of the "Liberal" press toward President GRANT, and the tone of the opposition journals in this State with respect to General HARTRANFT. Up until the period, for instance, at which HORACE GREELEY caught the Presidential itch, the *Tribune* gave the very old scratch to any one and every one who intimated the slightest doubt either of President GRANT'S probity, ability, or fitness for a second term, should his re-election be considered desirable by the people. Since Mr. GREELEY'S affliction, the large building which his organ has held concerning this subject has of course been of a very different character. So with regard to the candidature of General HARTRANFT for Governor of this State. Up until the period of his nomination, the papers which now oppose him most bitterly were his most outspoken eulogists. Not longer ago than last April the Philadelphia *Press* said he had nothing for him but praise; that he was "a faithful official," and would "make a good Governor;" while his competitor, BUCKALEW, when the report of the EVANS case, fully exonerating and justifying General HARTRANFT, was read, declared from his Place in the State Senate that he had shown himself "a most faithful, upright, efficient and accommodating officer." It should be remembered that all this testimony to the honesty and capacity of Gen. HARTRANFT was borne after he had been in office six years; after his official acts had been made the subject of the closest scrutiny by his political opponents; and after it was universally understood that his political friends had decided to present him as a candidate for Governor of the State. But no sooner had he been nominated than, as in the case of Gen. GRANT, and with quite as little show of reason and justice, the lips which had been first to praise were swift to malign and curse. Fortunately, however, the clear-eyed people in both instances discern at once the low-engendered causes of the change, and will support both GRANT and HARTRANFT all the more heartily and unanimously for the unscrupulous misrepresentation and calumny of which they have been made the subjects.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

How nearly akin the red and the white woman are, and how the instincts of the one are the same as the other. A western correspondent, writing from the frontier, describes a little Indian girl of three or four years, who had a papoose board in her arms, and on the board a doll, covered with wicker work and a small piece of red cloth. She cared for it as carefully as a white child does for her imaginary offspring, and probably felt the same instinctive yearning for maternity.

This, now, is genuine autumn. On these fair days, when the sun bathes the earth as with a benediction, hardly any man can help feeling there is a pleasure in existence, even though he may not have found it for himself.

A wedding took place in Indiana the other day, wherein the bride was forty years old, and the bride-groom ninety. Although he is already more than double her in age, she is expected to catch up by duplicating herself.

Vancouver papers, in stating the position of the San Juan question, say that irrespective of the Emperor of Germany's decision as to the boundary, both the American and English garrisons expect to be withdrawn about two months hence. The English troops will go home to England, and the Americans will be garrisoned on the sound.

At the funeral of a woman out West, recently, a sympathetic and admiring neighbor volunteered the information that "for patient resignation the corpse could dance all around around any woman living." The same remark holds true of the Confederate corpse.

Robert Collyer, of Chicago, thinks that Nebuchadnezzar was turned out to grass in mercy and not as a curse for his sins. He had, according to Collyer, become so engrossed with the city life of Babylon that he needed freshing up, as it were. If this is the correct view Babylon must have been a trifle worse than Chicago after all; as it took seven years pasturing to cure Nebuchadnezzar, while Mr. Collyer was only absent from Chicago a couple of months.

Lord Macaulay has been outdone by a Michigan conversationalist, since all that was lacking to the former was "a few brilliant flashes of silence," while that seems to be the one strong point with the latter. A colored voter being asked what sort of a political meeting they had the other night, replied: "Well, our speaker didn't come; but another man gave us a few *hesitations*."

An English gentleman propounds the practicability and economy of using chalk as a substitute for coal. He says he has studied the matter, and that he has discovered how chalk may be burnt with coal as fuel, the result being a saving of 20 to 40 per cent. of coal.

The Legislattve Assembly of New South Wales has agreed by a vote of 29 to 2 to aid a line of mail steamers to San Francisco. Under certain conditions the Welsh line has a fair chance of obtaining this promised help. To those Southern seas there is a new and undeveloped world of wealth. It is for us to cultivate it as best we can.

The projected tunnel through Mount St. Gothard appears to be in a fair way of being carried out. A contract between the company and M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, for a fixed sum of fifty millions of francs, awaits the ratification of the federal government, these terms showing a reduction of ten millions on the original estimates. M. Favre undertakes to complete the tunnel in eight years from the ratification of the treaty.

As an illustration of the extent to which the shoe trade has been driven from Lynn, Massachusetts, by the injudicious tyranny of the Orispins, it may be stated that in Seebrook, New Hampshire, a large amount of shoes is now made for Lynn manufacturers, the proceeds of labor yielding annually from $250,000 to $300,000, all at the office of the BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ramm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

How these western towns do grow. Independence, Kansas, for instance, has but just completed the third year of its existence, and already it has three thousand population, three banks, a twenty-five thousand dollar public school house, a railroad, a large flouring mill and several fine hotels and churches, besides a number of elegant and stylish residences and three newspapers.

Jenkins, the New York *Evening Post* insists, is dead. Nothing has been heard from him in watering-place letters during the summer, and distinguished people have not been bothered by him. The cause of his death is the absence of Mrs. Shoddy in Europe, and the reappearance of modesty and unaffected gentility at the pleasure resorts.

The latest novelty is a new musical instrument, called the Xylo-Melaphone, which signifies the wood-straw piano. It is composed of pieces of pine wood an inch square and varying in length, held together by two pieces of string, with washers between the blocks, the lower resting on a bed of straw. The inventor has experimented some time with the instrument, until he has been able to obtain a perfect chromatic scale, and, as he thinks, nearly all the vibrations that the wood is capable of.

A physician has been investigating the question of epidemics of crime, and finds statistical confirmation of the belief that crimes, particularly those of a grave description, generally occur with the greatest violence at stated seasons, and then die out for a time. Insanity occurs in the same way. The Greeleyites have it, now.

The Secretary of the Iowa Board of Agriculture states that within a few months, one man alone has contracted to furnish the British government with five million cubic feet of white oak, which will be cut from forests within fifty miles of Cairo, Illinois.

This is the season of State and county fairs. Whatever objections there may be to these annual "competitive examinations" of stock, farm products and farm utensils, it is certain that they are popular and successful, a fact that is best attested by the rapid growth of the system from small beginnings until almost every county in the country has its yearly fair.

An English woman advertises in this manner in an English paper: "My husband is out on a strike. Please send 7 lbs. of soap for children to wash. His last shillings goes in beer. I'll swop my husband while he is on a strike for a sewing machine."

A thief who got away from Athens, Tenn., a few years since, with a hundred thousand dollars, returned recently, saying he had come home to die. A good many of his old victims feel like assisting him.

A seal's paradise has been discovered, and will soon be invaded by hundreds of enterprising fishermen. Around a group of small uninhabited islands, near South Shetland, South and east of Cape Horn, for twenty years and over, the soft-eyed seals have sunned themselves and gamboled in perfect security. But now a change is to come o'er the spirit of their dreams, and it will, from this out, become the struggle of their lives to see whether they or some elegant young lady will wear their skins.

The frog-catchers of Paris are just now under a cloud, on account of some grave charges made against them. They are accused of not being very delicate in their selection of subjects for the commands of the *ogfs*. A good many persons having been made sick from eating toads' hind legs, the police have had orders to seize them wherever exposed for sale.

Political economists have been constantly speculating on the subject of the ultimate destination of the gold and silver which are being constantly shipped to India, China, and Japan. As very little of it finds its way back to Europe, the question is, what becomes of it? From China such a thing as a shipment of specie was never known.

Prince Bismarck's Varzin paper mills are turning out very well. They cannot meet the English demand for the paste-board, which is manufactured from pine wood in them. The present mills work up annually six hundred cords of wood, and a new factory is being built which will consume in this production one million five hundred thousand cords.

Newfoundlanders are wondering why their island with its sea mines of fish, its millions of acres of arable land, and its extensive mineral deposits, is not more settled and prosperous. They are calling for American capital and American energy to develop their resources, and they will get them when American's have more than energy and capital enough to give to the development of their own.

A young down-east Benedict has just made the discovery that he has married a left-handed woman. All his buttons are sewed on the wrong side. He manages to get along as far as the rest of the garments are concerned, but when he dons a clean shirt he has to lay down on his back, and lash his right hand to the bed post. He is afraid he will have to use shoe strings.

At the Kansas Agricultural State Fair, the sum of five hundred dollars is to be distributed in prizes to those raising the best newspapers.

The discovery of rock ice in a Tennessee cavern which imparts coldness to everything it touches, but does not melt a particle, is the latest appeal to human credulity.

A barrel of dried apples exploded in a St. Louis store the other day, and the clerk ran bleeding from the building, crying out that he had been shot.

An invoice of exiled French Communists has arrived at New Caledonia, their place of banishment, and are soon to be followed by others to the number of ten thousand. In this far away island the exiles can, if they choose, raise the red flag and be as communistic as they please, without let or hindrance.

An iron submarine torpedo boat, destined, if found worthy of approval by the Navy Department, for harbor defense and able to proceed under water and, affixing a torpedo to an enemy's ship unseen, explode it at a safe distance by means of electricity, was launched and examined at the Brooklyn navy yard the other day.

An apparatus has been lately introduced into carriages, by means of which a lady inside may communicate with the coachman without opening the carriage windows. It consists of a handle with a dial, by moving which a similar apparatus on the dashboard is acted on. By this means the driver may be directed when to stop, which way to turn, and similar messages, without letting down the carriage windows.

A New York shopkeeper has hit upon a novel plan to attract customers. He has added to his establishment a refreshment room, billiard tables, and the daily journals.

A Kansas farmer says cotton culture will prove a great success in that State. He planted some in June on a piece of ground most liable to become dry, being upland. He did not, in this experiment, cultivate it in any way, and, as will be seen by the statements of the *ag

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 16, 1872.

The market opens with an active demand for loans on the part of business interests. The banks are meeting this demand liberally, and discounting commercial paper freely. Rates may be quoted at from nine to ten per cent. per annum for customer paper, and for outside borrowers those figures up to twelve per cent., according to the strength of the names offered.

We have still to report a fair demand for local loans on part of investors; an inquiry reached us for city of Pittsburgh 4 per cents wanted in amounts under thirty thousand dollars. Those old loans of the city are chiefly held at trust banks, and are hard to get hold of in any large amounts.

The Government bond market for old bonds show a marked advance, caused by the anticipated foreign demand for bonds in Europe, which is expected to spring up since the favorable judgment of the Geneva Tribunal.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency Pacifics	121¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	87½
Phila. and Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa	44¾
Oil Creek & Alley'R.	35¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penna R. R.	48¾
United Co's of N. J.	127
Schuylkill Navigat'n.	14½
Reading	100¾

—We turn to-day from the record of trade and the chronicle of finance to the more genial talk of welcoming back old comrades in arms, who ten years ago were doing brave service on the Repidan and the Antietam; who were carving with sabre strokes the road to that prosperity with which our community is so replete.

"We sit here in the Promised Land
That flows with Freedom's honey and milk;
But 'twas *they* won it, sword in hand,
Making the nettle danger soft for us as silk."

From the four winds they come, recalling the memory of brave deeds, camp-fire scenes and the not unludicrous miseries of battle and march. Keeping alive the spirit which, in undaunted and unconquerable, fronted the dolorous days and without ammunition, would not down, determined that the tide should there turn and head on to fortune and to victory. These, our old comrades, who are ready to do and dare all things again in the same cause, and who will do and dare more terrible things if the fruits of the long years of war are to be frittered away and given up, are here to do honor to the General whose name was never linked with defeat, and to make sure that in this "battle of the ballots," in the coming November, "defeat" shall not be written under the long roll of his victories.

We bid them welcome; but in the array of bright names will not forget those who once filled the gaps in the ranks and who gave to country all they could, for

"These, our brothers, fought for her,
At home and through the battle's blur;
So loved her that they died for her."

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 16, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton		91		90		
Western Union Tel		71		70¾		
Quicksilver		37¾		37¾		
Pacific Mail	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Adams Express		91	90¾			
Wells, Fargo Express		83		83		
American Express		60		59½		
United States Express	99¾	99	99¼	99	99¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip				97½		
New York Central	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾
Erie						
Hamilton						
Michigan Central	89¾	114	114	114	88¾	88¾
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central		131		131	86¾	86¾
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	89¾	89¾		89¾	89¾	89¾
Chicago and Northwest	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do preferred		90		90		
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Ft. Wayne	95	95		95		
Do preferred	76	76	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Wabash						
Do preferred						
North Western					94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Chicago and Alton		111		111		
Do preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central		104		104		
United Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26	26¾	26¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 16, 1872.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors is the all engrossing topic, and little else is talked of—markets for the nonce being seemingly forgotten. However, those who can find time to call upon our wholesale merchants and prominent manufacturers will find the most ample and complete stocks from which to select their fall and winter stocks. Prices rule very uniform, and below we give the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 74 bbls. Prime apples are in fair demand, and choice cooking readily command $1 75@2 00 per bbl; common $1 00@1 50.

ASHES—There is a firmer market, and prices a shade better. Soda ash, common, 5c; refined, 6@6½c; nitrate, 5c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—In good demand and commands from 25c to 26c @ lb for choice table; latter being an extreme figure.

BEANS—The market continues to move along quietly, with no change in the ruling rates, which are $2 75@3 00 per bushel for prime white and $3.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales reported at the following figures: 1 lb cans $ 1 75; 1 lb cans $2 25; ½ lb cans $6 00; ¼ lb cans $3 @ dozen.

BROOMS—Fancy sells at $4 00; No 1 $3 50; No 2 $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—Supply light. Ohio Goshen 15½c; Dairy 12@13½c; Sweitzer 17@18c. Receipts 248 lbs.

CANNED GOODS—Sales at jobbing lots at the usual advance.

CANDY—Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnston $2 25; calendered plaster; $4 00; land plaster $3 00@3 25 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Small sales at $3 25 @ bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19c.

COCOANUTS—$4 50@5 00 @ hundred.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fair, firm and unchanged at the following rates. Sugar cured hams 18c; sugar cured shoulders 14c; sugar cured rib sides 15c; dried beef 18c. Moss pork $20 00; fast bacon 16c. Dried beef 20c. Moss pork $20 00. Lard in tierces, 10½c; in kegs 10½c. Shoulders 11½c. Receipts bacon tierces 1,023.

RICE—There is an active demand, and prices are firmer with sales at 7½@8c @ dozen. Stock light and prices unchanged. We quote: Prime $8 50; Rising Sun $8 00; Farm Mills $7 75; Lewis' bakers' $7 00; Lewis' best Minnesota Island, $7 50. Rye flour $5 25.

FLOUR—We have fallen into the mill rates: Red mill $8 00; wheat) $9 00 in sacks, $8 90 in bbls; National Mills (white wheat) $8 90 in sacks, $9 20 in bbls; Fan Handle (Southern amber) $8 80 in sacks, $8 90 in bbls; Morning Glory (red winter wheat) $8 50 in sacks, $8 80 in barrels.

FEED—Trade continues quite active and we quote as follows: Middlings $1 00; second $1 05@1 10; chopped corn $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 85; bolted corn meal 1c per pound.

GRAIN—Below we give the receipts of wheat, corn, barley, rye and oats for the past twenty-four hours, as shown by our imports:

Wheat, sacks	847	Barley, sacks	681
Corn, sacks	341	Rye, sacks	326
Oats, sacks	600		

The market has undergone no change in prices since our last. Dealers however, are very confident that an advance in wheat and oats is certain to come, and base their opinions on the fact that in the west—the base of supplies—farmers are going up in prices, and that this market must sympathize with the western advance. We quote: Wheat—No 1 spring $1 28@1 32; amber $1 28@1 32; choice red winter $1 45@1 52. Rye dull and little doing at 85@90c. Corn—Yellow shelled, 66c; mixed 56c; ear corn, in bags, 62c. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—The market is reported active at the following quotations:

Sugars—Powdered sugars 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; Granulated 13c; A 12¾c; B 12¾c; extra 1 12¾c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾c; Knight's extra C 10½c; Delaware extra C 10½c; Cuba extra C 10½c; Knight's A 12¾c; Knight's B 12¾c; sugar house 8@9c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 23c; good 22½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 30 Gold Java 32c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 83c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Cane syrup per bbl 55@60c; per gallon 70c; H & E extra 70c; H & E No 1 65c.

Rice—Carolina, Snake, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

FRUIT—Plums—Damson, $5 @ bush; Pears $1 50@3 00 @ box; grapes 4c @ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $4 00 per bbl; red $3 00.

PICKLES AND SAUCES—Jersey $4 50; Maryland $4 50. Demand active.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf and track at $28 00@31 00 @ ton; loose $24 00@28 00.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@80c per gal.

POULTRY—We quote fair-sized young chickens at 35@50c per pair; fat cocks, 75@90c.

SAPOLIO—An active trade is reported at $6 50 per case.

SALT—Ground alum is reported at $6 50 per bbl; Liverpool fine $3 25@3 50; coarse $2 50@2 75; Turk's Island $2 50@2 75; Cadiz $2 50@2 75; Ashton's dairy $3 50@3 75; Higgins' dairy $3 50@3 75; Worcestershire $3 50@3 75; Onondaga fine $2 50@2 75; coarse $2 25@2 50; Kanawha $2 50@2 75; Ashton's factory filled $3 50@3 75; Higgins' factory filled

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Credit Mobilier Story.

Denial from Representative Dawes.

Its Falsity as Respects Boutwell.

LIBERALS GREATLY TROUBLED

About Sumner's Declination,

And Greeley's Proposed "Swing Around the Circle."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1872.

To the absolute denials of Blaine, Wilson and Garfield to the New York *Sun's* charge that they received shares of the Credit Mobilier, that of Mr. Dawes has been added here to night. He authorizes the statement that he never received an interest in that company or any other from Oakes Ames, or any other person. Further, he declares that he never received a dollar of any stock or property of any kind that he did not pay for with his own money, and money he had himself earned. No one here has heard from Mr. Boutwell but aside from the utter disbelief of the story in his case, even by his political opponents, every one adduces as positive proof that Oakes Ames could not have had that advantage of him which bribing him with two thousand shares of the Credit Mobilier would have given, else Ames would have used it effectually when Secretary Boutwell, against all the influence Ames could summon, ordered the Union Pacific Company to pay their back interest, and withheld half payment for transportation to meet the interest, as this order of Boutwell's nearly ruined Ames and all his associates pecuniarily at home. It is very clear they had no such hold on Boutwell as the *Sun* now claims. As to Bingham, the *Globe* shows that when the question of changing the place of meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific Road from New York to Boston to defeat the attacks of Jim Fisk, Bingham proposed in the House to accept an amendment of the Senate bill providing for a thorough inspection of the road by a competent commission, and the retaining by the Secretary of the Treasury of a large sum in bonds due the road until it had been rendered in all respects a first class road within the strict meaning of the law.

Liberals Greatly Troubled.

Two things are troubling the Liberals here to-night very much. One is the report from Liverpool that Mr. Sumner positively declines the Democratic nomination for Governor, and the other that Horace Greeley has decided to "swing around the circle" extensively at the West. This last report gives genuine concern. Ever since the Baltimore nomination some of the prominent Liberals engaged with the committee here have used all their influence with their New York friends to keep Mr. Greeley from speaking or writing letters during the canvass. When his speech to the committee notifying him of the Baltimore nomination was printed, one of the most active Liberals in the Cincinnati movement wrote Mr. Greeley a personal letter, in which he must keep quiet at all hazards, as it was too evident, from what he had done, that if given opportunity he would do great damage. After his Portland speech renewed efforts were made from the same friends, and his persistence in speaking is creating both alarm and disgust. Some of his active supporters do not hesitate to predict that his "swing around the circle" will become as noted and politically as disastrous as that of Andy Johnson.

Scenes of '61 Re-Enacted in Baltimore.

The evening papers from Baltimore show that much indignation exists there among all Union men at the attempt of a gang of roughs last night to renew the scenes of 1861 in an attack on the soldiers passing through there to the Pittsburgh Convention.

Liberal Strength in Maine.

A member of the State Republican Committee of Maine arrived here to-day. He brings information that several members of his committee have spent much time since the election in trying to arrive at the exact strength of the Greeley Republicans, as brought out in the late vote. By a careful comparison of the returns from each school district, with the previous canvass which had been made, and with personal information from the sub-districts into which the school districts were divided for the purpose of the preliminary canvass, it is clearly shown that the Liberal votes cast could not have exceeded seven hundred.

FORNEY GIVES IT UP.

He Concedes Hartranft's Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1872.

Col. Forney, who is here on a visit, expresses the opinion to his friends that while the fight made against Hartranft will reduce his majority much below the full Republican vote, he will certainly be elected, and that the State will go for Grant in November by a largely increased majority. This expected reduction in Hartranft's vote will, however, utterly fail to give any comfort or support to the Greeley movement, since the next Congressmen at large will show the real strength of the Republican vote, whatever the vote on Governor may be.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Republican Meeting at Freedom.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FREEDOM, PA., September 16, 1872.

The first Republican meeting of the campaign in Freedom was held to-night, and was a great success. Col. Reeves spoke at length, and strengthened the determination of loyal men of all parties to rebuke Mr. Buckalew and his record in October. Dr. J. D. Coffin, a prominent citizen of Rochester, and heretofore a War Democrat, was called out and made an eloquent and manly speech in favor of Grant and Hartranft. A club was started, twenty-five names enrolled, and a good report guaranteed from Freedom in October.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Official Returns.

Republican	Majority	$17,000.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 16.—The Kennebec *Journal* of to-morrow will publish complete official returns of the late election of Governor from the entire State, except some small places which last year threw a total vote of 588, about evenly divided between the two parties. These returns give Perham 71,824, Kimball 54,742. Majority for Perham 17,082.

PARRICIDE.

A Son Kills His Father in Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 16, 1872.

Last Saturday a man named Youngers, living some eighteen miles west of this place, while intoxicated was abusing his wife, and threatened to take her life, when his son seized a gun and shot him, killing him instantly. The son has been placed in jail here to await trial.

POLITICAL.

Republican Meeting at Xenia, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., September 16, 1872.

General Osborn and L. B. Gunickle addressed a Republican meeting in this city here this evening of about five hundred people, about half colored. The torchlight procession was postponed on account of rain. A Grant pole is to be raised to-morrow, and a torchlight procession to come off in the evening.

Straight-out Movement in Fourteenth Ohio District.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 16, 1872.

A circular has been issued in this (Fourteenth) district inviting the straight-out Democrats to meet in Miller's Hall, this city, September 23d, for the purpose of nominating a straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress against Berry, who, it is claimed, aside from his Greeleyism, is unfit for the position on account of drunkenness and disgraceful practices.

Quite a number of the soldiers of the late war have left this city for Pittsburgh to attend the Convention there.

Greeley will Take Another Swing Around the Circle.

NEW YORK, September 15.—On Wednesday Mr. Greeley will start on a Western tour, embracing Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 16, 1872.

THE NAVIGABILITY QUESTION.

It is reported that Comptroller Green refuses to be a candidate for Mayor in any event. It seems to to be the general opinion that Ex-Mayor Havemeyer will be run by the Republicans, while John McCool, Democratic nominations.

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES O'CONOR.

The *Herald* sent a reporter to ask Mr. O'Conor just what his last letter to the Louisville Convention meant.

Mr. O'Conor slightly inclined his head, and, in his absolute tone of voice, said:

You wished to see me, sir. What is the object of your visit?

Reporter—In regard to your letter. Was it intended to be construed as a positive declination of the nomination, or is there an understanding whereby your name will yet be used as that of the Democratic candidate?

O'Conor can answer you no questions. I will not say anything upon the subject.

Reporter—But there is some curiosity felt by the people to know what secret arrangement may have led to the confidence with which the Bourbons cling to you as their candidate.

O'Conor—My letter, sir, is sufficiently clear to myself, and if not to others I cannot help it.

The reporter made a desperate final effort to ascertain if Mr. O'Conor would serve if spontaneously elected President, but he refused absolutely to answer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, yesterday.

Great interest is manifested in the three mile race to be run at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday next, in which the following celebrated horses will start: Frogtown, Susan Ann, Aurora, Hollywood, Zaita Steve Atchison, Betty Washington, Williamsburg, Metella and Dashaway.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.

A Human Fiend Incarnate—A Father Beats His Three Year Old Son Nearly to Death.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday gives the particulars of an occurrance in that city, which, for downright deveishness, is seldom equalled. A person of the utterly worthless sort, giving his name as Gilbert Japhet, who idled away his time while his wife washed and did other hard labor to support him, was left by the latter on Friday morning in charge of their two children, while she went out to do a day's wash. During the time, too lazy even to attend to the children, set the elder, a boy of three years, to rocking the babe in its cradle. Eventually the little fellow complained that he was tired, and that his arms ached. For this offence the man fell upon the child with a piece of a broom-handle and beat it most terribly. To stifle his child's cries, the fiend took a piece of rope and gagged him, and renewed the castigation, continuing it until the little fellow was entirely insensible. Then, tying the child's hands and feet together, he hung him up over the bedpost, head downwards. Thus completing his work, the brute left the house. A woman in the neighborhood had heard the child's cries, and on the departure of the ruffian she visited the house and released the boy from his perilous position. Shortly after the mother's return the father came in again, and finding the child still alive undertook to beat it again, but his wife prevented him. Japhet disappeared, and the police had not at latest accounts succeeded in arresting him. The mother says that it is the first time her husband has abused the child in this manner. He once took it away from her and left it at a neighbor's house, residing somewhere near Meadville. They took it to the poor-house, representing that its mother was crazy, and giving a fictitious name. There was afterward found and claimed it; and ever since that its father has appeared sour and morose when the boy was about. This would look as though the beating was not done in a moment of passion, but was premeditated, and with intent to kill it.

STATE POLITICS.

Lawrence County.

The campaign was fairly begun in Lawrence county last week by the Buckeye Blacksmith, Mr. J. W. Bear, of Baltimore. He addressed seven meetings in various parts of the county, winding up the week by speaking to a large and enthusiastic audience on the Diamond in New Castle city. He was assisted by Messrs. Bain, Flynn, Morgan and Treadwell. The effect of his short stay in Lawrence county was most excellent. He waked up the people to the importance of earnest work. It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm thus aroused will not be suffered to go for naught. The party can well afford to keep the Buckeye Blacksmith in the field.

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Grant and Wilson Club at Keystone Bridge Works.

At six o'clock last evening, after the men at the Keystone Bridge Company's works, in the Seventeenth ward, had been dismissed for the day, they assembled to organize a Grant and Wilson club. The managers of the works refused to permit them to organize on the premises attached to the establishment. They met on an empty lot near by, and soon made a pile of stones for a stand. W. S. Kennedy was chosen President and Evans Rodebaugh Secretary.

About fifty men were enrolled, and it is expected that to-morrow about two hundred will be on the list of membership. It was then resolved to turn out all day on Wednesday. John H. Kerr and John S. Lambor, Esqs., and Deputy Master Nichols then addressed the meeting for a few minutes each, when it adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole ticket.

Plum Township.

The Republicans of New Texas and vicinity met at the School House, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by the voters. The following are the officers: S. P. Kuhn, President; W. Mc-Math, Vice President; J. M. Mc ning, Recording Secretary; James Ewert, Corresponding Secretary; T. A. Patterson, Treasurer.

A marching club was then organized and will turn out fifty uniformed men (round) on the 21st inst., following are the officers of the marching club: J. M. McClung, Captain; E. Bridges, First Lieutenant; S. P. Kuhn, Second Lieutenant.

Meeting in the Fourteenth Ward.

Last night there was a very large and particularly enthusiastic Republican meeting held in the Fourteenth ward. Addresses were made by Capt. Storey, Gen. Wagner, Major A. M. Brown and others. A glee club, under the direction of Councilman Chalmers, furnished most excellent music. Mr. Reese, President of the meeting, made some interesting remarks, which were very well received. The meeting was one of the most successful of the campaign, and was numerously attended.

THE RIOT.

Hearing Postponed—Action of the County Executive Committee.

The riot of Saturday night last continued to be the theme of conversation yesterday, especially among the politicians and members of political clubs of both parties. The hearing which was to have been held before Mayor Blackmore, in the afternoon, was postponed until Friday next, in consequence of the excitement in the city.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee, held yesterday afternoon, the riot of Saturday night was alluded to, and resolutions relative thereto were offered and discussed at considerable length. The following resolution—the others having been withdrawn—was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee will cheerfully and heartily co-operate with the city authorities, and the Democratic County Executive Committee, to preserve order and assist in maintaining the rights and privileges of all citizens, irrespective and independent of political preferences, recognizing most distinctly the equal right of each party to the enjoyment of all immunities granted to the other.

The officers of the marching clubs can do much toward preventing these encounters, and very grave responsibilities rest upon them. The police should be active and vigilant in discovering any one who attempts to interfere with or assault those peaceably assembled or marching in the streets. Public opinion must frown down these disgraceful scenes, and the officers of the law must see that justice is meted out to all offenders.

Arrivals this Morning.

About two o'clock this morning fifty men were under the marshalship of Col. Geo. W. Durell, arrived from Luzerne county, accompanied by the Ringgold band, of Wilkesbarre. They were taken to old City Hall and furnished with a lunch, after which they occupied quarters at Municipal Hall. This delegation has with them the first flag carried into Washington City in April, 1861.

LANCASTER DELEGATION.

About 100 men arrived this morning from Lancaster, accompanied by a brass band.

From Harrisburg and Elsewhere.

Our State capital is represented by a large delegation, which arrived at two o'clock this morning, escorting Gov. Geary. His Excellency was taken to the Monongahela House. The Excelsior band accompanied the visitors. The Pao PATRIA club was also in the delegation.

From Baltimore.

The Baltimore delegation, 250 strong, under the command of General A. W. Dennison, and accompanied by the House of Refuge Band, reached here at 2:30 this morning, and were entertained at City Hall, and subsequently furnished with quarters.

Meeting of Steamboatmen.

At a meeting of the Steamboatmen's Association of Pittsburgh yesterday, at the office of R. C. Gray & Co., Shreve Block, No. 1 Ridge Building, Capt. J. Kountz and Col J. M. Schoonmaker were appointed a committee to attend the National Convention of Steamboatmen to be held in the city of Cleveland on the 26th of this month. Said committee were instructed to invite our Congressman, Gen. Negley, to accompany them. After an informal conference between the President of the meeting (Capt. N. J. Bigley) and Col. W. E. Merrill, in relation to removing a sandbank, belonging to the former, grounded on the upper bar, at Merriman during the last rise, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, the 21st, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of R. C. Gray & Co., when business of importance will be transacted. Let every one interested in steamboats attend.

Flag Presentation.

The ladies of the Tenth ward presented the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft club of that ward with a most beautiful silk flag last evening. The presentation took place at the residence of Wm. H. McCleary, Esq., on Liberty avenue. Miss Rose A. McCleary presented the flag to the club in an exceedingly neat and appropriate address, and Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., received it on behalf of the club in a few brief remarks. The club dispersed with three cheers for the lady who presented the flag, three cheers for Mr. Moreland, and three cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

The Wilkinsburg Shooting—Death of Thomas Whalen.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave the particulars of the shooting of Thomas Whalen, at Wilkinsburg, on Saturday night last, by John Walker. The wounded man died at midnight Sunday. Coroner West held an inquest yesterday. The facts elicited were substantially as published. The jury found that Whalen came to his death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by Walker. There is nothing to justify the belief that the shooting was other than accidental.

Man Killed at Broadhead.

A driver in the employ of John Mackin & Co., was killed yesterday, at Broadhead Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad. In crossing the railroad track, with a wagon, the driver lost a portion of his load, and while gathering it up was run over by a train and horribly mangled.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

GEN. JAMES A. EKIN and family are in the city on a short visit.

A MEMBER of the Boston Glee Club was a private under Gen. Negley.

THE number of deaths in this city for the week ending the 15th inst. was thirty-six.

DELEGATIONS from Reading, Huntingdon, Blair county, Indiana county, and other points, will arrive this morning.

JOHN FORD, a laborer, residing in the Twelfth ward, fell down a hill near the Union depot yesterday, and had his thigh bone fractured.

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EVER POPULAR.

The Great One Price House—Immense Fall Stock at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood Street—All the Novelties and Attractive Styles—The Best Assortment and the Lowest Prices.

The old and reliable house of Wm Fleming & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hats and caps, which has ever been in the front rank of popular and fashionable resorts for every class of buyers, since the introduction of the one price principle, attracts a larger trade than at any previous period during its existence. Buyers readily perceive the advantages accruing to them from the enforcement of this system. All goods are marked down as low as they can possibly be sold, and as no deviation is ever made the smallest child can buy as advantageously as the most expert buyer. The firm have made great preparations for their fall trade and offer a stock that for completeness, variety and superiority of the goods cannot be surpassed here or in the East. New goods are daily arriving enabling the firm to offer all late styles simultaneously with their appearance in the Eastern markets. The trade will find this house eminently deserving of their patronage and the inducements such as are seldom offered. By dealing with this house the time and expense of a trip East can be saved and their wants fully met. In the millinery department our readers will find all the novelties that have yet been introduced in silk, fur and wool hats. An inspection of the stock will repay city and country merchants and retail buyers.

LATE STYLES.

New Style Carriages and Wagons—Great Variety Turned Out at Workman & Davis's Manufactory—Superior Work and Low Prices—Large Stock of Eastern Made Vehicles.

Many new styles in carriages and wagons are being introduced by the enterprising firm of Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street and 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny city. Among them are several new style phaetons and a patent truck wagon, claimed to be the best in the world. The firm manufacture all vehicles from single-man jaggys to six-passenger coaches, and keep besides a full supply of eastern made wagons for the accommodation of those who are of the opinion that the work of out-of-town manufacturers is inferior in character. All vehicles sold by this firm are of the best material, well made and beautifully finished. The prices at their rooms are low as they do not have to establish rents, and the eastern work can be procured cheaper than from the manufacturers.

The Center of Attraction.

Within easy access by all the passenger railways and their connections, the "P. C. H." is the most centrally located clothing house in Pittsburgh. Every effort has been put forth to make this house the grand center of attraction this season, by its immense stock of men's, youths' and toys' garments, by its varieties of styles, shapes, patterns and colorings, by the superior advantages offered to purchasers. My new goods, now receiving, are diagonals, stripes, foreign gratings, new mellons, kerseys, stylish fancy cassimeres, &c. I have made an addition of an entire store room to my already immense building, giving great convenien e to those patronizing "Big 13." My Custom Department is filled with latest styles of piece goods, which will be made to order at reasonable prices. T. TOBIAS,

Cheapest clothier in the city. Big 13, Sixth street.

The Freshest

And nobbiest hats at Baird's hat house, 186 Federal street (formerly Wm. Semple's). Twenty per cent. below the usual prices.

McKee, Murphy & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

The trade and our readers generally are recommended to call at the extensive dry goods establishment of Messrs. McKee, Murphy & Co., No. 59 Market street, for the purpose of examining the immense stock of fall goods for the jobbing trade and retail buyers. Their assortment is complete, and comprises flannels, dress goods, housekeeping goods, mourning goods, quilts, blankets, and everything else that can be included in the term dry goods. The firm import direct, in large quantities, and are possessed of peculiar facilities for buying at the lowest figure in the Eastern markets. One particular feature with this house deserving of notice is the special attention given to the trade. The firm keep a larger assortment of fine dress goods for the retail trade than any other exclusively wholesale house in the city, thus giving purchasers the advantage of selecting from a greater variety than can be found elsewhere. The members of the firm are popular gentlemen, and the attaches of the house are polite and accommodating, giving every purchaser a hearty welcome. The goods sold at this establishment are misrepresented prices will be found unexceptionably low. We can confidently recommend the house to all buyers.

A Word to Our Visitors.

Those who come to our city to take part in the Soldiers and Sailors Convention will find the Monongahela House Billiard and Dining Rooms the most popular resort in the city. The new dining rooms which has just been added to the establishment is large, and has been fitted and furnished in the finest style that the ladies will be fond every day with which the market affords. It can be entered by the stairway on Fifth avenue, just below the entrance to the Opera House, or from the billiard room. The bar is stocked with choice wines and liquors of every brand. Fancy drinks of every description will be mixed in the highest style of the barkeeper's art. The billiard room contains the celebrated Blake tables, which have just been re-covered and recovered, with new balls and cues. The entire establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and the appearance presented is attractive in the extreme. The rooms are festooned with laurel throughout with laurel wreaths pendent upon which are inscribed the names of the several States; flags and other emblems are also in evidence to the effect that the whole contributing to render the place a fitting resort for the veteran "boys in blue" who would procure a good meal or engage in the exhilerating sport of a game of billiards.

Men's Working Shoes.

Whole stock, well made and branded "warranted," at $1 20, usual price $2 00, at Baird's shoe house, 186 Federal street (formerly Wm. Semple's).

The Lowest Prices

Prevail at the popular one price hat and cap establishment of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Clothes to be Considered.

During the bustle, noise and confusion attendant upon the grand occasion about to be inaugurated it would be well that our visitors and others should remember that at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block, the greatest inducements are offered in the way of styles and prices. Mr. Rossitter, the Superintendent, is now opening an immense assortment of new goods for fall wear that should be examined by all our readers before procuring their fall suits. The garments are made of the best material, artistically cut, stylish, fashionable and durable, equal to custom made, and yet they are sold at manufacturers prices—from twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower than any other house in the city. The one price system, the advantages of which are apparent, is strictly adhered to at all times and under all circumstances, and no goods are misrepresented, the motto of the house being "square dealing." Call and see what unparalleled inducements are held out.

Gents' Silk Hat,

Excellent quality, Broadway style 1872 and 1873, $4 50, usual price $7 00, at Baird's hat house, 186 Federal street (formerly Wm. Semple's).

The Livingstone Hat.

A neat and attractive fall style, is kept by Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Mantels—Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels.

A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of Marble and Granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble, and Ford's patent Swing Saw, which enables me to do all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 159 and 161 Liberty street, one square below gra n elevator.

The Novel Styles

Can all be obtained at the fashionable hat and cap emporium of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

The Pelgrines are Arriving

For the grand convention, and to please the people calling daily at Cunningham & Bradleys for the Sash Adjuster and Lock. All who have tried it pronounce it Eureka. Office 75 Grant street.

Fire Works.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of W. F. Hunker & Co., corner of Sixth avenue and Liberty street, which will be found on our first page. This firm are amply prepar-d to fill all orders for fire works consisting of six and twelve pound salutes, &c., &c., and flags and lanterns of every description. No half assortment can be found in the city and no where can the goods be bought at more reasonable prices.

Marked Down

At Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat and can establishment, No. 139 Wood street. All goods are marked down to the lowest figure at which they can be disposed of, and are all sold on the one price system.

For Sale—Rare Opportunity.

As will be perceived by an advertisement elsewhere, Messrs. Higby, Case & Co. offer for sale their stock of China, glass and queensware, together with the fixtures, lease and good will of the store. Their business has been long and profitable. Their trade is large, and the stock offered is in the best condition so that a rare opportunity is offered to any desiring to embark in the branch of business designated. Mr. Higby also offers for sale that desirable property, No. 58 Ridge avenue, where he now resides. A full description of the premises will be found in the advertisement, and terms can be ascertained at the store of Higby, Cust & Co., No. 189 Liberty street.

Honor the Brave.

The veterans of the great struggle for the perpetuity of the Union and our free institutions, who visit us on this grand occasion, should receive all honor at the hands of our people. We therefore suggest to all the propriety of decorating their residences and places of business in all appropriate manner. Our heroes should know that their gallant services are not forgotten and that the people of Pittsburgh can only honor them. We should join hands in giving them a fitting welcome, to which the decorations will contribute so largely. The store of the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, No. 146 Wood street, is headquarters for decorating goods of every description. Their assortment is large and the prices are most favorable.

Bouquets and Wreaths

Can be obtained from Hilands, King & Co.'s office and greenhouse, corner of North and Cedar avenues, Allegheny City.

Delegates to the Convention

All day yesterday and last night, delegations from various portions of the Union kept incessantly pouring in, giving our streets a holiday appearance and hourly reminding one of the great object in view, to the great rebellion. For the fitting reception of the brave heroes who will visit Pittsburgh on the day, and had his thigh bone fractured.

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ADDRESS

BY

DR. KEYSER.

In the vast variety of diseases which afflict mankind there is no one of them which may not be cured by an attention to it at the proper time.

That consumption is more difficult of cure than any other malady to which mankind is subject, is extremely questionable; yet if we look at the reports of deaths, we find twenty of consumption to one of any other disease. There must be some defect about the management of this scourge of the human family; or is it that notion, we call it a notion, in the human mind, that it is an incurable disease, and is therefore allowed to take its course, or if treatment be called in, it is too late to remedy the formidable injuries of structure that have already taken place.

The popular belief that Consumption is an incurable disease has taken such deep hold of the human mind, that we see no way of eradicating that belief, without speaking long and loud in the contrary direction, that is, long and loud enough until the attention is directed to investigate the truth of what we say or write—if this investigation be conceeded—we have no fears for the result. Besides, the painful anxieties of the sorrowing friends and weeping relatives of the afflicted, cannot in any way be increased, by pursuing a course and following a treatment that holds out hope to the suffering invalid.

Good lungs and a good stomach are of equal, nay of more importance to a man's health and life, than good teeth, for without the former he will assuredly perish, and without the latter he may live in health, and with the aid of dentistry be artificially supplied therewith.

We have often thought that a man's lungs should be examined every year, just as a dentist examines the teeth, and more especially is this requisite when a diseased condition is suspected.

The man who coughs for six months or a year without trying to remedy it is more culpable than the one who would allow the roof of his house to leak and let in the rain. The man who finds streaks of blood in his expectoration may know that the blood was not designed by the God of Nature to be spit or coughed up, but was intended, like a river of life, to flow through the arteries and veins to renew the tissues and keep up the health and life of the body.

When you find yourself or your children fading away, like a rose stung by a scorpion, dear reader, be assured that it is not accident but disease, that is gradually undermining the health, and sapping the very citadel of the constitution, as easy of remedy, at the proper time, as it would be to correct any of the other evils which overtake us in the journey of life. What is gained, we safely ask, by the *let alone* system, in the cure of Consumption, or in fact any disease? Will the constitution gain strength or the disease abate one jot or tittle by being let alone? Has not all the experience in the every day transactions of life shown the utter impractibility of such a course?

For thirty years we have battled with disease of every sort. Of late years, chronic diseases have almost exclusively engaged our attention; those of the lungs and respiratory organs have been specially investigated; we have examined as many lungs, perhaps, as any man in the State, and having so qualified ourself, it would be a marvel if we failed to understand whatever is known of such diseases. If health and life are to be esteemed aright, and are entitled to the importance which we have made will meet with that consideration which, in our opinion, they seem to merit.

It is to be wondered at that so many die of Consumption, when this disease is treated as one from which none ever recover: or is the poor consumptive to have all hope shut out from his mind because in the past, all, or nearly all who took the disease died? To abandon one's self to despair is surely not the way in which sensible and prudent people act when other obstacles are to be met and overcome. Is it any wonder that people every day show an unbelief in the medical art, when physicians themselves admit the incurability of certain diseases, amongst which Consumption is the chief? Have over two thousand years done nothing in the way of amelioration or cure of Consumption? "Man is not intended to live always,"—true. But he was intended to live out the lease of nature—"*till, like a clock, worn out with eating time, the weary wheels of life at last stand still.*"

This was the design of HIM who gave us our being, and the physician is to direct what should be done, and what should be avoided, so as to accomplish that desirable end. He is responsible for the faithful exercise of his trust; the patient is responsible for a due observance of the rules that will lead him back to health, and for the persevering use of such remedies as have been known in like cases to have been available in effecting cures.

We come now to speak of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. It is one of the chief means that we use in the cure of Consumption, Asthma, and all that class of diseases in which the organs of respiration are involved and at fault. We have given some of the most important cures in our essay on Chronic Lung Diseases, which have been effected by it, in part, and in thousands of cases Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure *alone* has hindered the disease, and oftentimes cured it. We give it in all diseases of a chronic kind where the blood is impoverished or where the nutrition of the body is improperly carried on. And the name Lung Cure is only given to it because of its special action on the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure acts, primarily, on the blood: it cleanses it and restores its plastic power; it also acts as an eliminating medicine by removing the slime and mucus which clog and obstruct the tubes whose functions it is to carry off the effete and worn out matter of the system no longer fit for nutriment. It can readily be seen, when these facts are kept in view, how it can act in not only curing lung diseases, but also those of the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

Dr. Keyser has known some of the worst cases of liver complaint cured by his Lung Cure. He has also known of terrible skin diseases and dyspepsia. One gent leman remarked after having used eight bottles, "that it had made him a new man; that he felt as elastic and youthful as when a boy."

But yesterday we conversed with a man who, ten years ago, was told to get ready to die; he took our medicines and treatment, and to-day he rejoices in the vigor of health, full of life and energy. This is one of hundreds, and we could give names, but do not care to do so, as those who do not believe our facts could hardly be expected to believe our witnesses.

One impression we desire to make upon those who read this article, and that is, do not defer until a distant day what you can do now. Now your case may be curable, in a month from now perhaps not—the disease gains by delay, whilst the patient, in all the means available to a cure, loses; and if not, we would like to know what they are.

We remember a lady who came to our office over a year ago for an internal tumor, which weighed nearly two pounds, which had been growing, she said, for seven years. The case seemed almost hopeless, as she told us she had as many doctors as the number of years the disease had lasted. "Why didn't you appear sooner," we remarked. She said, "I never knew of you until I read of you in the newspapers." We are happy to say that we entirely cured her, and we have the tumor preserved as a victory over a terrible disease. She is now well over a year with no signs of return of her tormenting malady. It was removed without either caustic or the knife.

Sold at Dr. Keyser's Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office in the rear of his store.

IMPORTED GOODS.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.

Gentlemen will find at the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs Urling & Buchlon, No. 58 Sixth street, one of the largest and best selected assortments of fine imported cloths, cassimeres and vestings in the city. Their stock has been carefully selected and imported direct from England saving all the profits which would otherwise accrue to middlemen and brokers. They are thus enabled to make to order suits or single garments from these goods at the most reasonable rates. Messrs Urling & Buchlon give their personal attention to the cutting department and use their best endeavors to give entire satisfaction. This firm have long enjoyed an excellent reputation, and the suits furnished by them are unsurpassed for style, make, finish, and durability, they never fail to thoroughly please their patrons. As they use only the best material, which is cut in the most artistic style and made by the best workmen, our readers have a guarantee that all garments obtained at this establishment are first class in every respect.

Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor.

Nos. 9 and 11, Fifth avenue, is fully prepared to make to order, at the shortest notice, fashionable and stylish fall suits, of the very best imported and domestic fabrics. Mr. Ladley imports direct the greater portion of his goods, and is thereby enabled to furnish garments made from these goods at reasonable rates. As a cutter Mr. L. has no superiors, and his motto is "no fit no pay." Give him a trial, and we have no doubt that in future you will have your clothing made by no other merchant tailor.

169 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Campaign Goods

of all kinds at the most reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at the Pittsburgh Book and News Company's, No. 146 Wood street.

Newell Institute.

Young Ladies Division, No. 255 Penn avenue; Boys' Division, 267 Penn avenue. This well known and thoroughly successful school will re-open on the 9th of September. Mr. Mr. Newell will be in the office, No. 267, during the till 4 o'clock daily, to consult with parents and to receive applications for the next term. Full information regarding the course of study, &c., in the Institute can be had in the book and music stores of both cities. *The Principal employs the best teachers, and guarantees thorough and efficient work.*

J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

Banners and Transparencies

at the Pittsburgh Book and News Company's, No. 146 Wood street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Suppl